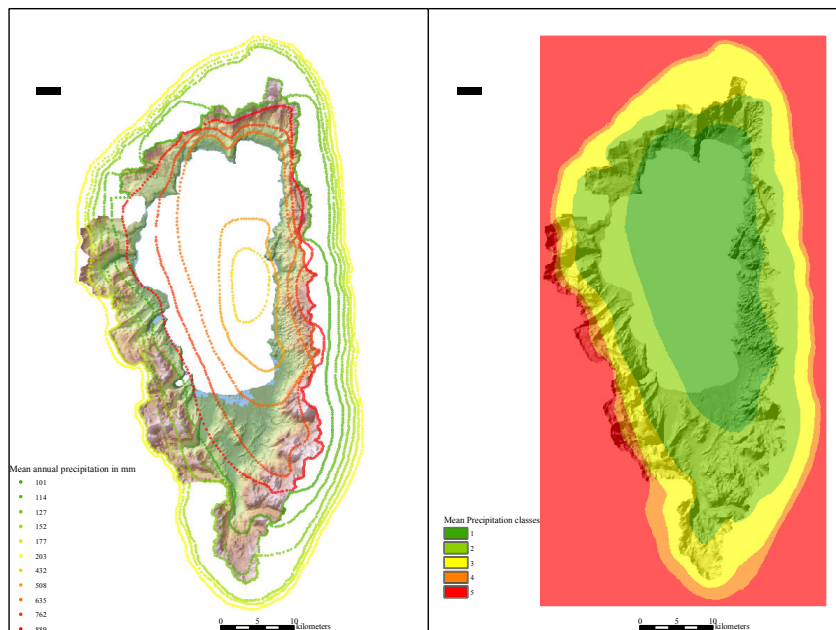


Table 6-7. Mean-annual precipitation classes in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Mean-annual precipitation isopluvial lines	Mean-annual precipitation intervals	Mean-annual precipitation class
17	2-17.6	1
20, 25, 30	33.2	2
35, 40	48.8	3
50, 60	64.4	4
70, 80	80	5

**Figure 6-6. Isopluvial lines representing mean-annual precipitation for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Original data digitized from hard copy of Sierra Hydrotech (1986).**

6.3 Merging Data Classes: Upland Erosion-Potential Map

Classed data from each of the five parameters were summed for each 10 by 10 m raster providing an upland-erosion potential value for every 100m² area of the entire basin. The sum of the minimum values of erosion potential was 5, and the maximum 25. The graphic result of the sum of raster layers was a map showing areas of varying degrees of upland-erosion potential (Figure 6-7). This map was reclassified and converted to a 1 to 5 scale. Finally, the raster layer was converted to a feature, or vector layer to determine the areas of each of the erosion-potential classes within a given watershed or upstream of a given gaging station. This conversion was made to determine the area that each individual class (1, low erosion potential to 5, high erosion potential) occupied over the entire basin and within each individual watershed. The highest upland-erosion potentials are colored in red with the next highest in orange and yellow, respectively and can be used to identify potentially critical areas (Figure 6-7). Two of the densest concentrations of the high erosion-potential index are in the Homewood and Madden Creek watersheds on the western side of the lake.